

(57) **Abstract:** A combinatorial key-dependent network (46), suitable for the encryption/decryption of data on buses and in memories of data-processing devices, comprises a number of layers, where each layer is composed of a number of elementary building blocks (2) operating on very small block sizes. A generic building block (2) acts on a small number of input data bits, which are divided into two groups of m and n bits, respectively. The m input bits, which are passed to the output intact, are used to select k out of 2^{mk} key bits by a multiplexer circuit: the k bits are then used to select an $(n \times n)$ -bit reversible transformation (R_k) acting on the remaining n input bits to produce the corresponding n output bits. The total number of the key bits in the building block is thus 2^{mk} , which can easily be made larger than $m+n$. An inverse building block is the same except that the reversible transformations RK are replaced by their inverses RK^{-1} .



KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG)

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